



Follow Up Multi-State Funding Survey

State	Annual Budget for Recreation	Revenue from Fees	Cost for Fees	Net Revenue from Fees	Most Durable and Sufficient Forms of Funding
Alaska	Uncertain. No dedicated funding exists specifically for recreation.	None	N/A	N/A	Recreation is mainly provided through private organizations who have gained authorization by the department.
Minnesota	\$2.5 Million (Used primarily for motorized trails)	\$12 Million (ATV and Snowmobile registration, which goes into a fund for grants), etc. Please note, revenue from fees do not go to directly fund trail recreation on state forest lands.	\$45 Registration ORV/ Snowmobile (annual), \$15 ski pass (seasonal), \$21 horse pass (annual)	Appears to have positive rate of return for fee collection.	State gas tax dollar allocation based on what is consumed for off-road use, especially for snowmobiles, has been a stable funding source. Funds raised by tax can only be used for motorized recreation. As a result of the spending limitations there is an insufficiency of funding non-motorized recreation.
Missouri* State Parks	\$30 Million	\$7.5 Million campground fees	\$10-14 depending on campsite	Appears to have positive rate of return for fee collection.	Dedicated sales tax (3/4) budget. 1/20 of 1% of the sales tax. Very reliable, but is affected by fluctuations in the economy.



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Montana	\$30,000	\$873,000 conservation licenses (hunting and trapping) and \$70,000 general recreation use licenses. Please note, revenue from fees do not go to fund recreation on state forest lands.	\$8 adult conservation license, \$10 adult general recreation use license	There is a good rate of return for fees since the department is utilizing F&WP automated system.	Fees have been stable, however insufficient to pay for maintenance and operation for recreation program as most funds raised are not distributed to providing recreation.
Oregon	Roughly \$2 Million	\$108,000	\$10 for use of a campground	Some positive rate of return. However, cost of providing campgrounds far exceeds revenue from camping fees.	Campground fees are reliable, but are not sufficient. Revenue from timber sales on state forests has been a sufficient and reliable source of funding in past years, but is susceptible to downturns in the market. Grant funds have historically been reliable for ATVs activates.
Pennsylvania	\$4 Million	None	N/A	N/A	Snowmobile and ORV receipts from liquid fuels tax has been a stable source of funding. Funds raised by tax can only be used for joint use roads for motorized recreation. As a result there is an insufficiency for funding non-motorized recreation.



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

Sustainable Recreation Work Group

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Wisconsin	Roughly \$4.7 Million	\$878,000	\$10 for use of a campground, \$20 trail permit (annual)	There appears to be a healthy net return for fees in part due to utilizing State Park's automated permit system.	Funding for state forestry (including recreation) is based on statewide property tax, at a rate of \$0.16 for every \$1,000 of an assessed property.